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F4R RCAA RL R364 R656

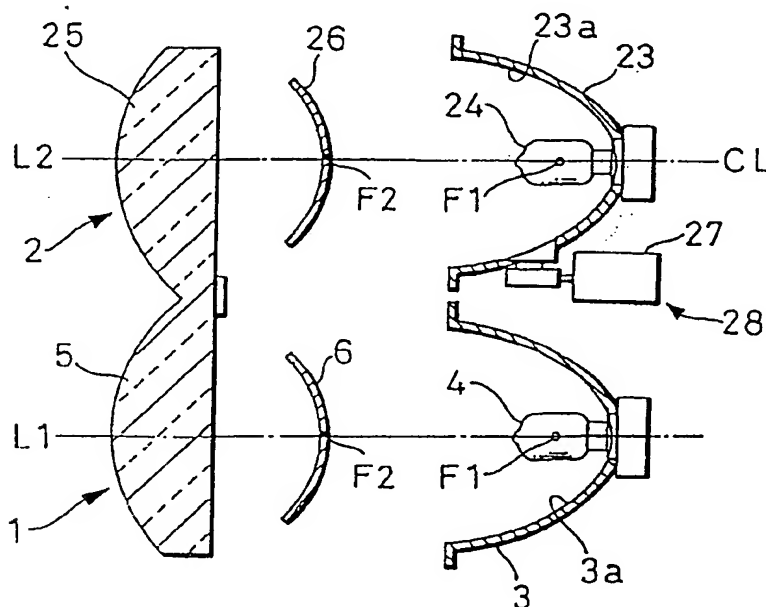
(56) Documents cited
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(58) Field of search
UK CL (Edition L) F4R RCAA RL
INT CL⁵ B60Q
Online database WPI

(54) Vehicle head lamps

(57) In a variable-light-beam-pattern four-lamp type headlamp system with two lamps juxtaposed on each side of a vehicle and in which the two lamps are projection lamps with reflectors, the direction of the reflector of at least one of the two projection lamps is changed to deflect the output light beam thereof vertically and/or horizontally, and the two projection lamps are on-off controlled, with the one projection lamp being controlled in its distribution of light so that the output light beam of the two projection lamps are combined to provide a light distribution pattern, whereby formation of a dark region is prevented.

FIG. 1



At least one drawing originally filed was informal and the print reproduced here is taken from a later filed formal copy.

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FIG. 1

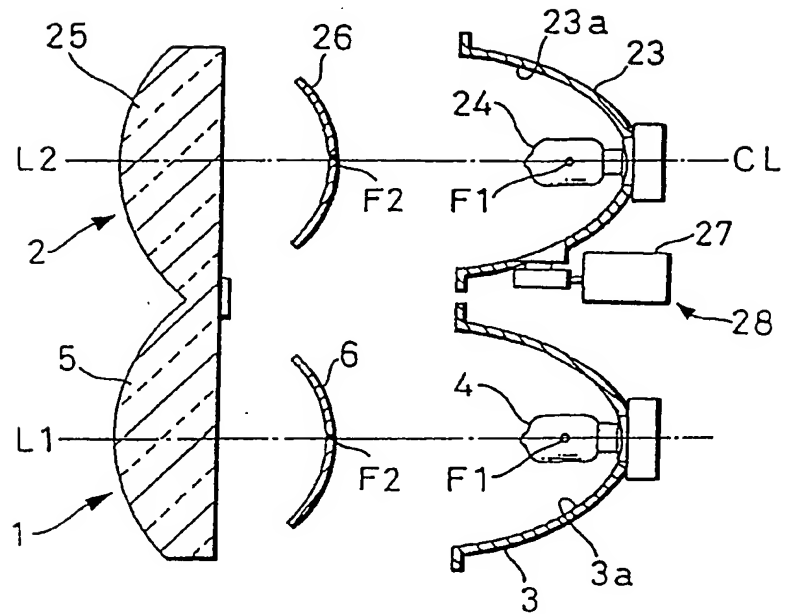


FIG. 2

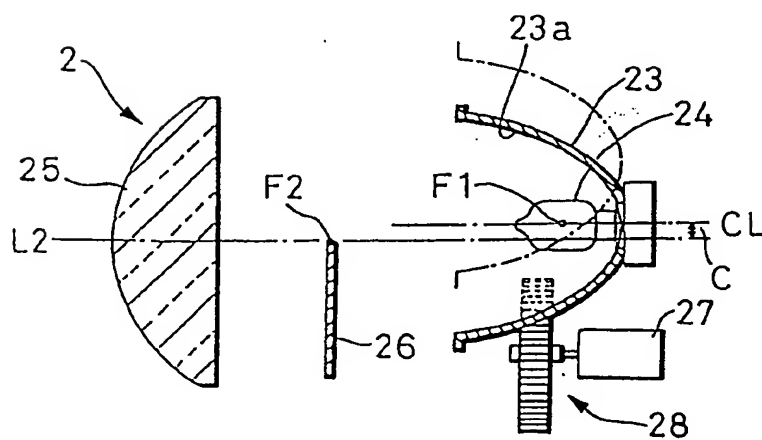


FIG. 3

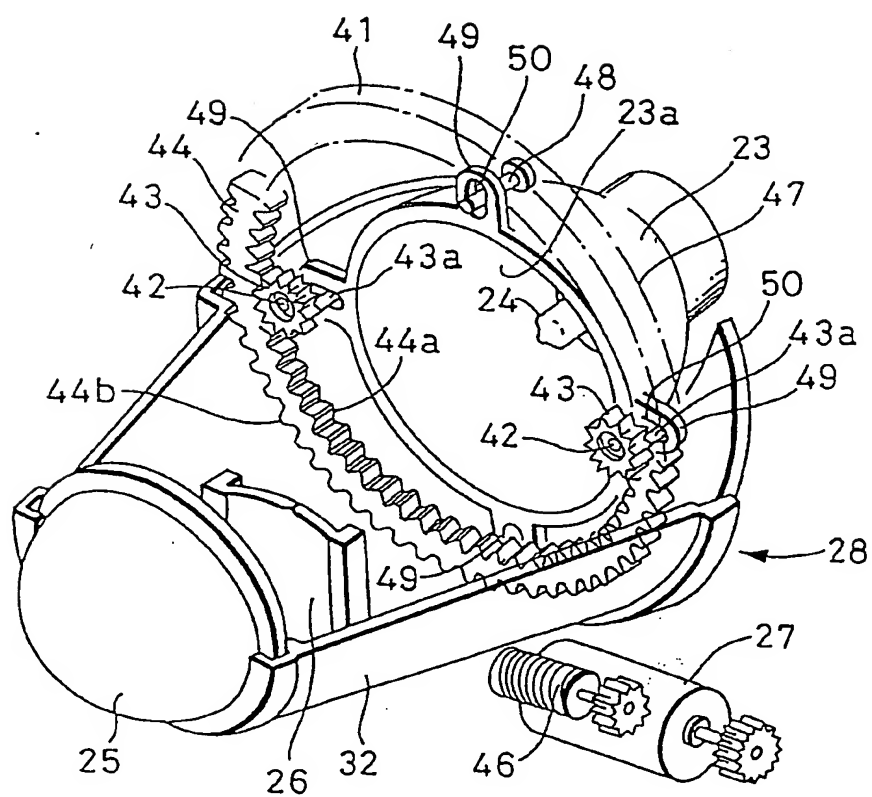


FIG. 4

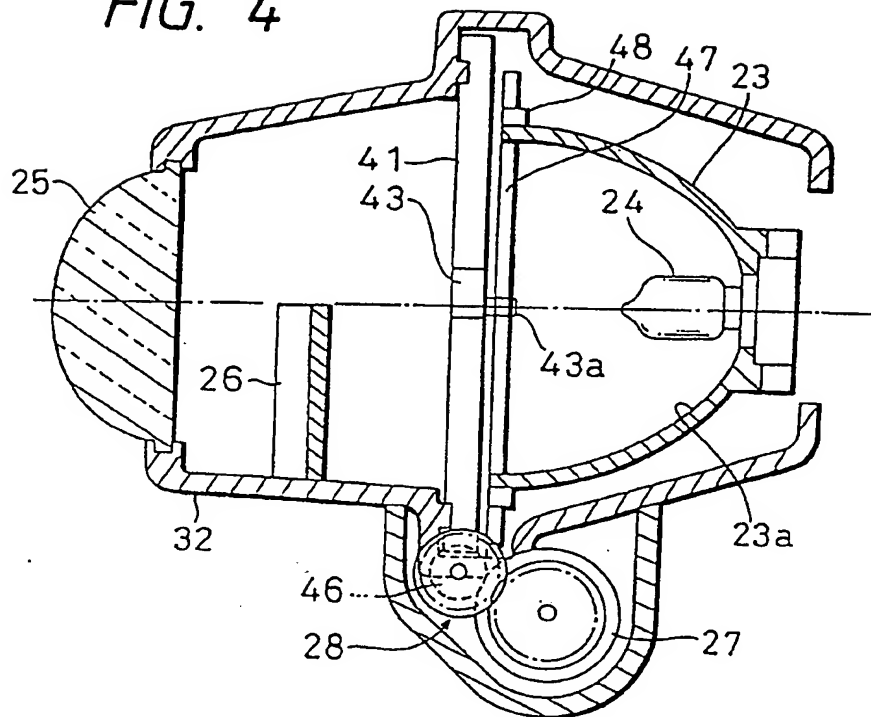
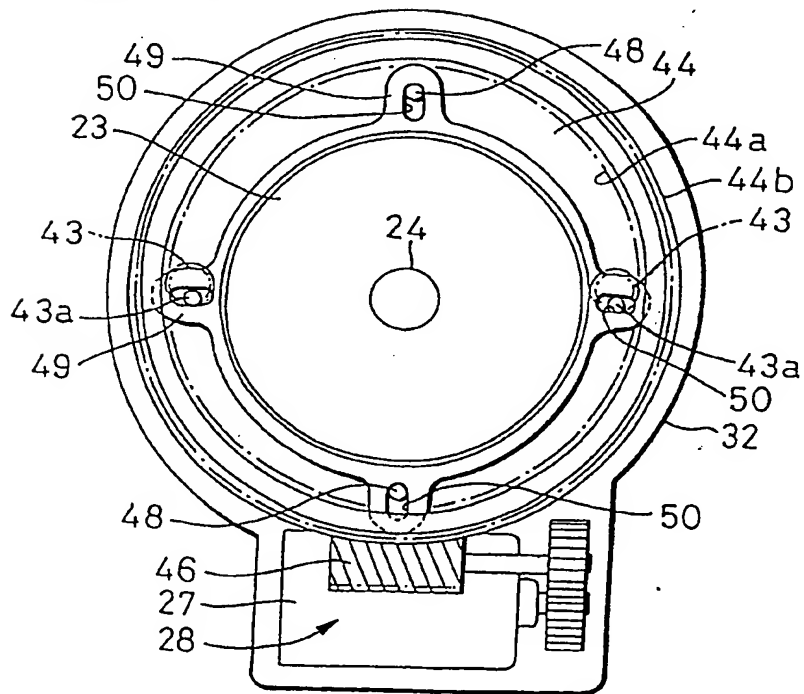


FIG. 5



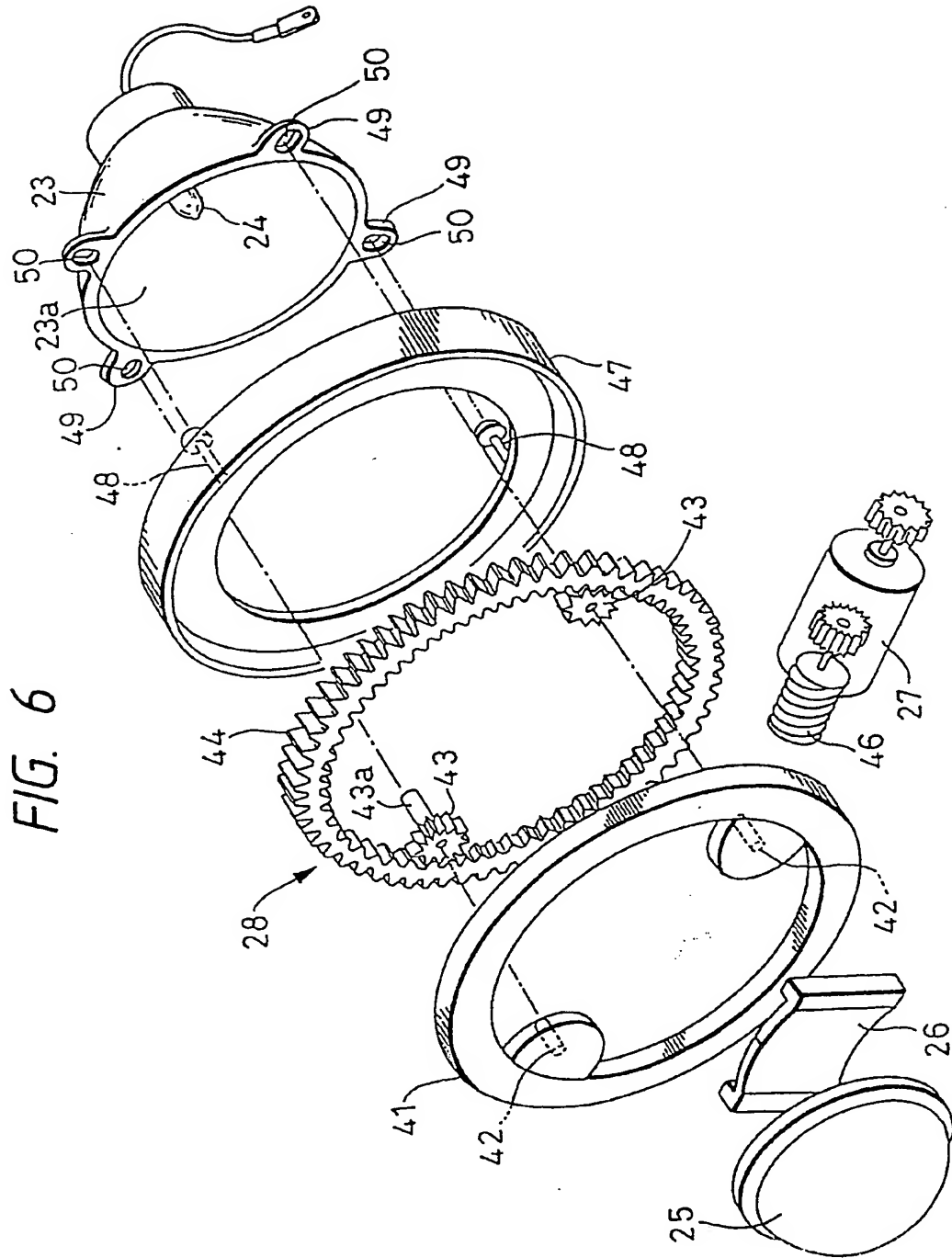


FIG. 7A

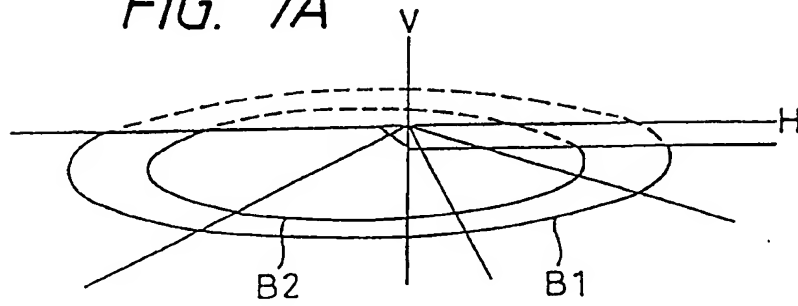


FIG. 7B

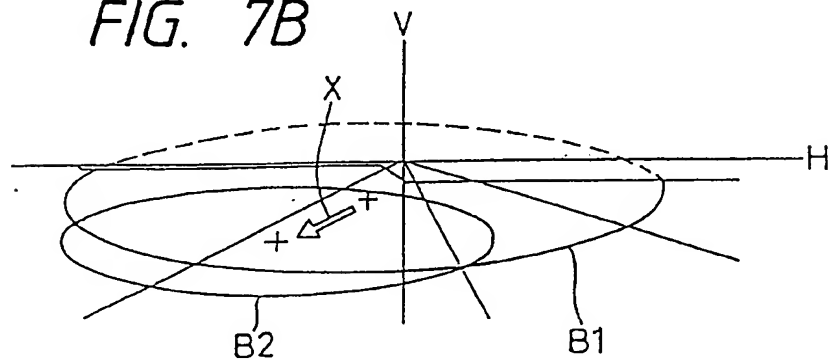


FIG. 8

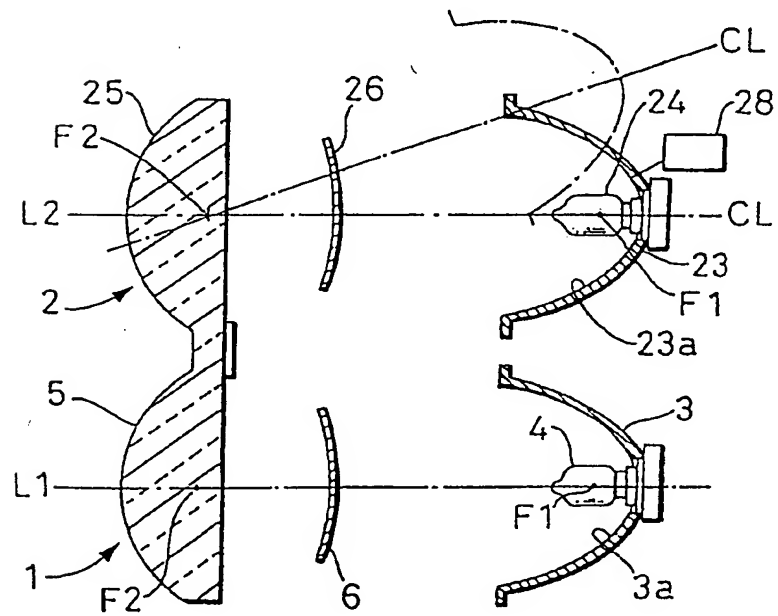


FIG. 9A

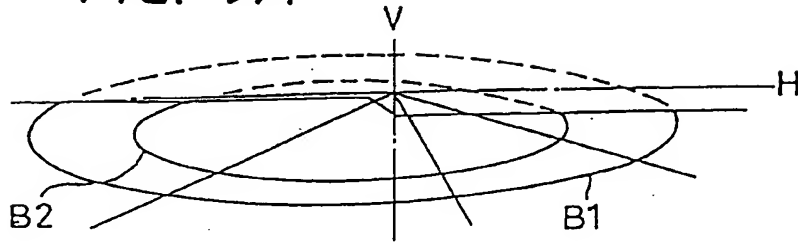


FIG. 9B

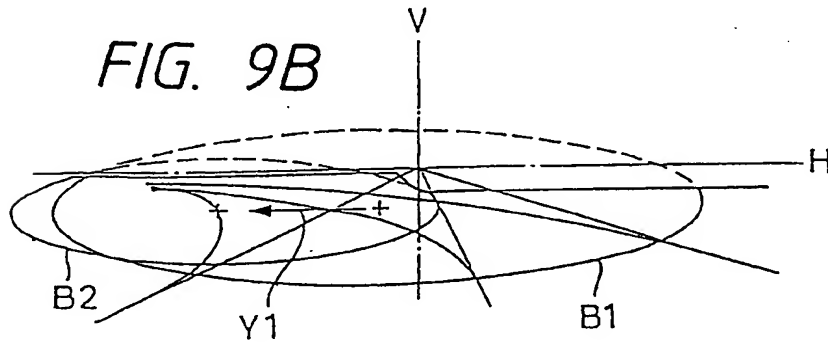


FIG. 10

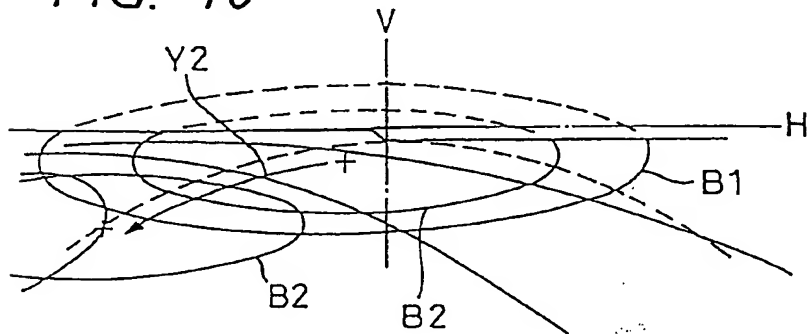
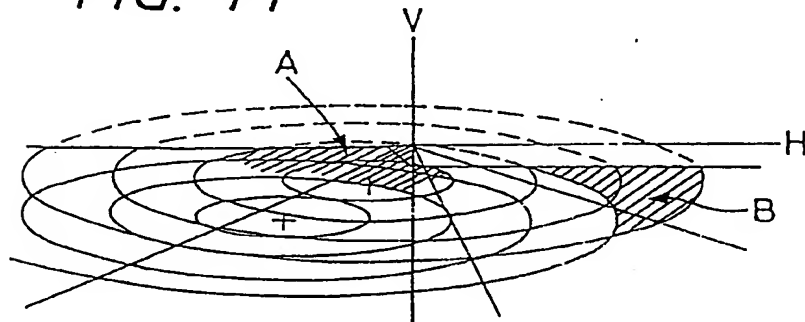


FIG. 11



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VARIABLE-LIGHT-BEAM-PATTERN FOUR-LAMP TYPE HEADLAMP SYSTEM

5 The present invention relates to a variable-light-beam-pattern four-lamp type headlamp system having two lamps mounted on each side of a vehicle.

10 A headlamp system has been known in which, to illuminate the road in wet weather, as shown in Fig. 11, the central axis of the light beam is inclined downward or obliquely downward with respect to its angle for normal illumination with its cut-off maintained unchanged. In a headlamp of this type, the light beam for illuminating the road is obtained, for instance, by inclining the central axis of the reflector of a projection lamp with respect to the center O of the light distribution pattern.

15 In wet weather, the light beam of the above-described headlamp is deflected downward and/or downward and sideward so as to better illuminate the near part of the road. As a result, the distant part of the road (indicated by an arrow A) is lower in luminance. Thus, the distant part is lower in visibility, and the side of the road (indicated by an arrow B), which is opposite to the side to which the light beam has been deflected, is also lower in luminance. Accordingly the visibility is often insufficient when the vehicle turns to the right.

Moreover, since the conventional headlamp is intended to provide the necessary luminance with only one lamp, the power consumption of the light source, namely, the light bulb, is large, 50 to 80 W, and therefore a large load is imposed on the electrical system of the vehicle.

In view of the foregoing, an object of the invention is provide a variable-light-beam-pattern four-lamp type headlamp system in which the overlap of the different output light beams of two lamps is controlled to change the distribution of light according to whether the road is wet or dry.

Another object of the invention is to provide a variable-light-beam-pattern four-lamp type headlamp system in which the light beam pattern is changed in association with the steering of the vehicle and according to the conditions of the road, so that the light distribution pattern is changed according to the traveling conditions of the vehicle.

The foregoing and other objects of the invention have been achieved by the provision of a variable-light-beam-pattern four-lamp type headlamp system with two lamps juxtaposed on each side of a vehicle, in which, according to the invention, the two lamps are projection lamps each having a reflector, reflector driving means is provided to change the direction of the reflector of at least one of the two projection lamps

thereby to deflect the output light beam thereof vertically and/or horizontally, and the two projection lamps are on-off controlled, while the light distribution pattern of one of the projection lamps is controlled so that the output light beams
5 of the two projection lamps are combined.

In the headlamp system of the invention, the two lamps on each side of the vehicle are a stationary-light-beam type projection lamp and a movable-light-beam type projection lamp. When the output light beam of the movable-light-beam type protector lamp is deflected, the output light beam of the
10 stationary-light-beam type projection lamp is sufficient to eliminate the dark region which otherwise would be present. Hence, when the light beam is deflected downward or sideward to illuminate the near part of the road in wet weather, the
15 difficulties are eliminated that the distant part of the road is lowered in luminance and reduced in visibility, or the side of the road opposite to the side to which the light beam has been deflected is lowered in luminance, and accordingly the visibility is insufficient when the vehicle turns to the right.

20 The nature, principle, and utility of the invention will be more clearly understood from the following detailed description of the invention when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a sectional plan view for a description of a first example of a variable-light-beam-pattern four-lamp type headlamp system, showing first and second projection lamps on each side of a vehicle;

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view showing the second projection lamp;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view, with parts cut away, showing an example of a reflector driving device for the movable reflector of the second projection lamp shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of the reflector driving device;

Fig. 5 is a front view showing essential components of the reflector driving device;

Fig. 6 is an exploded perspective view showing the reflector driving device;

Fig. 7A is an explanatory diagram for a description of a light distribution pattern produced by the headlamp system according to the invention when the road is dry;

Fig. 7B is an explanatory diagram for a description of a light distribution pattern produced by the headlamp system according to the invention when the road is wet;

Fig. 8 is a sectional plan view for a description of a second example of the headlamp system according to the invention, showing first and second projection lamps provided on each side of a vehicle;

5 Fig. 9A is an explanatory diagram for a description of a light distribution pattern produced by the headlamp system shown in Fig. 8 when the vehicle moves in a straight line;

 Fig. 9B is an explanatory diagram for a description of a light distribution pattern produced by the headlamp system when
10 the vehicle turns to the left;

 Fig. 10 is a explanatory diagram showing another light distribution pattern for a description of a modification of the headlamp system according to the invention; and

 Fig. 11 is an explanatory diagram showing a light
15 distribution pattern produced by a conventional variable-light-beam-pattern type headlamp.

Preferred embodiments of the invention now will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

20 A first example of a variable-light-beam-pattern four-lamp type headlamp system constructed according to the invention is as shown in Figs. 1 through 6.

 In the headlamp system of the invention, a lamp unit on one side of the vehicle, as shown in Fig. 1, includes a first

projection lamp 1 and a second projection lamp 2 located beside the first projection lamp 1. The first projection lamp emits a fixed light beam, and a second projection lamp 2 emits a light beam which is movable in a vertical plane.

5 The first projection lamp 1 has a stationary reflector 3 having an elliptic reflecting mirror surface 3a, a light bulb 4 mounted fixedly on the bottom of the stationary reflector 3 in such a manner that it is positioned at the first focal point F1 on the optical axis L1 of the stationary reflector 3, a
10 collimator lens 5 disposed on the optical axis L1 and in front of the first focal point F1, and a shade 6 positioned at the second focal point F2 between the light bulb 4 and the collimator lens 5. The shade 6 defines the sectional configuration of the output light beam of the light bulb.

15 The second projection lamp 2, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, includes a movable reflector 23 having an elliptical mirror surface 23a, a light bulb 24 fixedly mounted on the bottom of the movable reflector 23 positioned at the first focal point F1 on the central axis CL of the movable reflector 23, a
20 collimator lens 25 disposed on the central axis CL located in front of the first focal point F1, and a shade 26 positioned at the second focal point F2 between the light bulb 26 and the collimator lens 25. The shade 26 defines the sectional configuration of the output light beam of the light bulb.

The central axis CL of variable reflector 23 is movable in a directional perpendicular to the optical axis L2 of the collimator lens 25 (as indicated by the arrow C in Fig. 2) by a reflector driving device 28. The reflector driving device 28 has an electric motor 27 or the like as its drive source.

The reflector driving device 28 is constructed as shown in Figs. 3 through 6. As described above, the central axis CL of the movable reflector 23 is moved vertically perpendicular to the optical axis L2 of the collimator lens 25 (see Fig. 2). A ring-shaped supporting frame 41 is fixedly mounted in a lamp body 32 substantially at the middle portion thereof. A pair of gears 43 are fixedly mounted on a pair of respective pin shafts 42 mounted on the ring-shaped supporting frame 41 at positions of 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock (diametrically opposite positions).

The gears 43 are both engaged with the inner gear 44a of a gear ring 44. The outer gear 44b of the gear ring 44 is engaged with a worm gear 46 mounted on the output shaft of the drive motor 27, which is fixedly mounted on the lamp body 32.

An annular slide case 47 is rotatably engaged with the outer gear 44b of the gear ring 44 on the side of the movable reflector 23. A pair of guide pins 48 are mounted on the slide case 47 at positions of 12 o'clock and 6 o'clock. The movable reflector 23 has four protrusions 49 extending from the edge of its opening at positions of 12 o'clock, 3 o'clock, 6 o'clock and 9 o'clock. The protrusions 49 have slide holes 50 which

are elongated radially. The aforementioned guide pins 48 and pin shafts 43a extending from the gears 43 are slidably engaged with the slide holes 50 of the protrusions 49, thus rotatably supporting the movable reflector 23.

5 In the second projection lamp 2, the drive motor 27 can be turned in the forward direction or in the reverse direction so that the central axis CL of the movable reflector 23 is moved vertically perpendicular to the optical axis L2 of the collimator lens 25. In this operation, as the drive motor 27
10 rotates, the gear ring 44 is turned because its outer gear 44b is engaged with the worm gear 46 of the drive motor 27. On the other hand, as described above, the inner gear 44a of the gear ring 44 is engaged with the gears 43 mounted on the pin shafts 42 at positions of 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock. Therefore, the
15 movable reflector 23 is moved vertically on the aforementioned supporting protrusions 49 which, as described above, are provided at positions of 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock where the pin shafts 43a of the gears 43 are engaged with the slide holes 50.

20 The control of the light distribution pattern produced by the above headlamp system will be described with reference to Figs. 7A and 7B.

(1) In the case where the road is dry:

25 Fig. 7A shows the light distribution pattern when the road is dry. The stationary light beam B1 of the first projection lamp 1 and the movable light beam B2 of the second

projection lamp 2 are set in such a manner that they illuminate the distant part of the road ahead of the vehicle and overlap with each other. In this case, it is preferable that the movable light beam B2 cover an area which is equal to or smaller than the area covered by the stationary light beam B1, with the former B2 being smaller than the latter B1 is luminance.

(2) In the case where the road is wet:

Fig. 7B shows the light distribution pattern when the road is wet. In this case, the stationary light beam B1 of the first projection lamp 1 illuminates the distant part of the road, while the drive motor 27 is controlled so that the movable light beam B2 of the second projection lamp 2 is deflected downwardly to illuminate the near part of the road. In this case, it is preferable that the light beam B2 be deflected obliquely downwardly, as indicated by the arrow X.

Fig. 8 shows a second example of a headlamp system according to the invention. In this embodiment, a lamp unit on a side of the vehicle is also constructed with a pair of first and second projection lamps. The first projection lamp emits a light beam which is stationary, while the second projection lamp emits a light beam which is movable in a horizontal plane in association with the steering of the vehicle.

The second example of the headlamp shown in Fig. 8 differs from the above-described first example in that its

reflector driving device 28 is designed so that the central axis CL of the movable reflector 23 of the second projection lamp 2 can be deflected horizontally. The reflector driving device 28 is driven in association with the steering of the vehicle, so that the distribution of light is controlled as shown in Figs. 9A and 9B.

An example of the control of light distribution by the headlamp system designed as described above will be described with reference to Figs. 9A and 9B.

(1) In the case where the vehicle is moving in a straight line:

Fig. 9A shows a light distribution pattern obtained when the vehicle is moving in a straight line. The stationary light beam B1 of the first projection lamp 1 and the movable light beam B2 of the second projection lamp 2 are set in such a manner that they illuminate the distant part of the road ahead of the vehicle and overlap with each other. In this case, it is preferable that the area illuminated by the movable light beam B2 be equal to or smaller than the area illuminated by the stationary light beam B1, with the former B2 being smaller than the latter B1 in luminance.

(2) In the case where the vehicle is turning:

Fig. 9B shows a light distribution pattern produced when the vehicle is turning to the left. In this case, the stationary light beam B1 of the first projection lamp 1

illuminates the distant part of the road, while the second projection lamp 2 is driven so that its light beam B2 illuminates the left distant part of the road in association with the steering of the vehicle; that is, the light beam B2 is shifted to the left-hand side of the road (as indicated by an arrow Y).

Fig. 10 shows another light distribution pattern for a description of a modification of the variable-light-beam-pattern four-lamp type headlamp system according to the invention. In the modification, the second projection lamp, whose light beam is movable, is operated in association with the steering of the vehicle. The movable reflector 23 of the second projection lamp 2 is driven so that the movable light beam B2 illuminates the near part of the road while shifting sideward; that is, the movable light beam B2 is displaced, forming an arcuate locus as indicated by an arrow Y2.

In the variable-light-beam-pattern four-lamp type headlamp system of the invention, the two lamps provided on each side of the vehicle are constructed of the first projection lamp whose light beam is stationary and the second projection lamp whose light beam is movable. Therefore, the distribution of light provided by the headlamp system can be controlled according to the conditions of the road and the operating conditions of the vehicle. This greatly contributes to safe driving.

CLAIMS

1 1. In a variable-light-beam-pattern four-lamp type
2 headlamp system having two lamp units mounted on opposing sides
3 of a vehicle, the improvement wherein: both of said two lamp
4 units comprise a pair of projection lamps having respective
5 reflectors, reflector driving means is provided to change an
6 aiming direction of said reflector of at least one of said two
7 projection lamps, thereby to deflect the output light beam
8 thereof in at least one of a vertical and a horizontal
9 direction, and said one projection lamp is controlled in the
10 distribution of light so that the output light of said two
11 projection lamps are combined.

1 2. A variable-light-beam-pattern four-lamp type headlamp
2 system comprising a pair of lamp units mounted on opposite
3 sides of a vehicle, each of said lamp units comprising a first
4 and a second projection lamp, said first projection lamp
5 emitting a light beam in a fixed direction, and said second
6 projection lamp emitting a light beam in a direction determined
7 in accordance with road conditions and a steering direction of
8 said vehicle, said light beams of said first and second lamps
9 overlapping with one another, each of said first and second

10 projection lamps comprising a reflector, a light source mounted
11 at a focus of said reflector, and a projection lens, and a
12 reflector driving device for moving said reflector of said
13 second lamp in a direction determined in accordance with said
14 road conditions and said steering direction of said vehicle.

1 3. The variable-light-beam-pattern four-lamp type
2 headlamp system of claim 2, wherein said reflector of said
3 second lamp is movable in a direction perpendicular to a
4 central optical axis of said reflector of said first lamp.

1 4. The variable-light-beam-pattern four-lamp type
2 headlamp system of claim 2, wherein said reflector of said
3 second lamp is movable in a direction oblique to a central
4 optical axis of said reflector of said first lamp.

1 5. The variable-light-beam-pattern four-lamp type
2 headlamp system of claim 2, wherein said reflector driving
3 device comprises a ring-shaped supporting frame fixedly mounted
4 in a lamp body, a pair of pin shafts mounted on said supporting
5 frame, a pair of gears mounted on respective ones of said pin
6 shafts, a gear ring having inner teeth engaged with said pair
7 of gears, a drive motor, a worm gear fixed to an output shaft
8 of said drive motor and engaged with outer teeth of said gear
9 ring, an annular slide case rotatably engaged with said outer

10 gear of said gear ring, a pair of guide pins mounted on said
11 slide case, and four protrusions extending from an edge portion
12 of said reflector of said second projection lamp, said
13 protrusions having slide holes therein slidably engaged with
14 respective ones of said guide pins and said pin shafts.

Patents Act 1977
Examiner's report to the Comptroller under
Section 17 (The Search Report)

-15-

Application number

GB 9308947.2

Relevant Technical fields

(i) UK Cl (Edition L) F4R (RL, RCAA)

(ii) Int Cl (Edition 5) B60Q

Databases (see over)

(i) UK Patent Office

(ii) ONLINE DATABASE: WPI

Search Examiner

S I AHMAD

Date of Search

26.7.93

Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of claims 1-5

| Category (see over) | Identity of document and relevant passages | Relevant to claim(s) |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| X | US 4943893 (KOITO MANUFACTURING) | 1 AND 2 AT LEAST |

SF2(p)

ms - doc99\fil001929

| Category | Identity of document and relevant passages | Relevant to claim(s) |
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